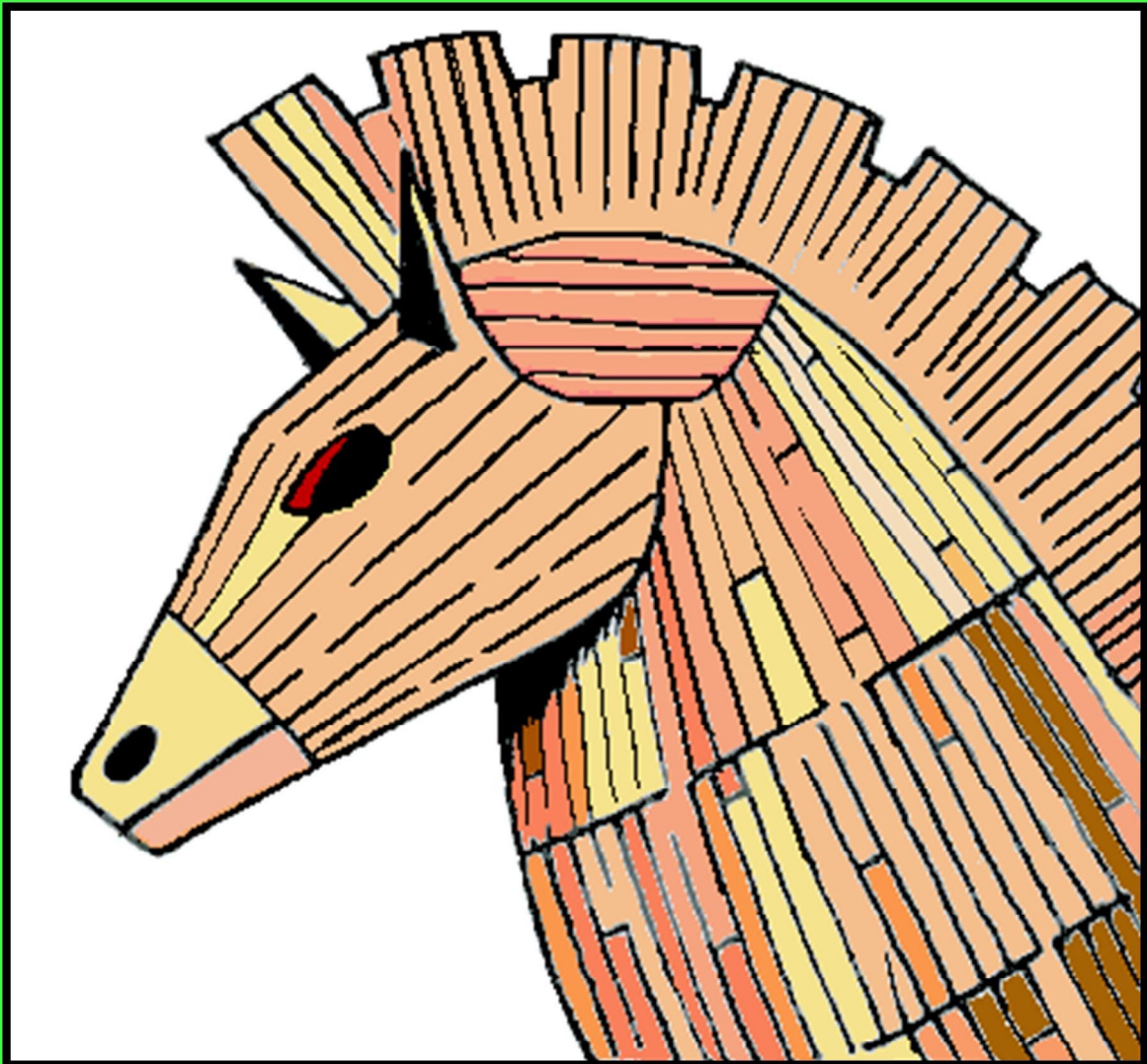


Mini Musical

***The Trojan Horse
Fall Of Troy***

**Author: Daniel Dalton
Music: Daniel Hewitt**



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

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Written by Daniel Dalton 2003
Music & Lyrics by Daniel Hewitt
Illustrations by Anthony James
Rhymes by Anita Allen

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The Trojan Horse Bibliography.

Dorling Kindersley Eyewitness Guides

“Trojan Horse - The World’s Greatest Adventure” by
David Clement-Davis.
Readers. London 1999.

Children’s Britannica Encyclopaedia – Third Edition,
Revised 1981
Hazel Watson & Viney Limited. Aylesbury.

Various Internet sites

Videoing productions

A licence is available. To obtain one please contact the publishers.

The Trojan Horse

The Fall of Troy

Assembly Pack

The Trojan Horse is one of a large range of full-scale educational musicals developed to complement the UK, Key Stage Two, National Curriculum. The musicals cover historical and science based subjects. Assembly Packs are much shorter, simpler versions of these shows, rewritten to be used in an assembly and performed with little rehearsal time and with small casts. Narrators are used to outline most of the story, while several young character actors perform the show. Three songs taken from the larger parent musical complete the pack. These songs can be learnt by the small cast or larger groups.

Like the larger parent musical we aim to provide an excellent product that can be performed quickly and easily and can be altered or adapted according to your needs. We hope you enjoy performing this mini version of ***The Trojan Horse***.

Characters.

Total Characters. *13 Main parts. Numbers are flexible.*

3 Narrators

Odysseus -

A great Greek warrior.

King Priam -

The King of Troy.

Helen -

King Menelaus' wife, a beautiful, mortal woman.

Sinon -

Greek soldier disguised as a slave.

3 Trojan Soldiers

3 Greek Soldiers

Songs.

1. Odysseus' Horse -

Odysseus & Greek soldiers.

2. Stuck in a Horse -

Odysseus & Greek soldiers.

3. The Fall of Troy -

The Narrators.

Fact Sheets.

The Story.

Central to Greek history was the idea of many different gods. These gods resided on Mount Olympus and from here they controlled the mortal world, using their magical powers to protect or punish the humans. The story of the Trojan horse starts with the wedding feast of the sea goddess, Thetis, and a mortal called Peleus. Hera, the Queen of the Gods and Zeus' wife had invited all the gods to the feast, with the exception of the Goddess Spite, who always caused arguments and created trouble.

However, Spite found out about the party and when she arrived she shouted out "Here is my gift to you" and threw a golden apple into the middle of the party. The words "For the most beautiful" were on the apple. Hera immediately grabbed the apple claiming that, as she was the Queen of the Gods, she was the most beautiful and therefore the apple was hers. Athena (the Goddess of Wisdom) and Aphrodite (the Goddess of Love) were Zeus' daughters, and they also claimed that they should be the rightful owners of the apple. The goddesses quarrelled incessantly and ruined the party. Zeus got fed up with the quarrelling and sent them to Mount Ida, the home of a shepherd called Paris who was famous for his judgement.

Each of the goddesses offered Paris different gifts in return for him choosing them. Aphrodite promised him Helen of Sparta, one of the most beautiful women in the world. Paris immediately gave Aphrodite the apple. She also promised to protect him from Athena and Hera who now planned revenge on Paris.

Shortly afterwards, King Priam of Troy held a sports contest in memory of his baby son who died on Mount Ida. Paris heard about the contest, entered it and won every event. It then emerged that he was actually King Priam's long lost son and was immediately made a Prince of Troy.

Aphrodite then appeared to Paris and told him to go to Sparta where Helen was waiting for him. As soon as he saw her, he fell in love and at night the two slipped out of Sparta and sailed back to Troy. Hera sent storms to destroy the ship but Aphrodite guided them back safely. Once in Troy, Aphrodite's spell wore off and Helen became sad, realising what she had done.

King Menelaus, Helen's husband, immediately gathered an army from around Greece to attack Troy. The army included the great warriors Achilles and Odysseus. A fleet of a thousand ships set sail but it was attacked as soon as it landed at Troy. The Trojans were safe behind their city walls and, although the Greeks laid siege to it for over ten years, they could not capture the city.

During the ten-year siege Achilles and Paris both died. Once Paris had died Aphrodite lost interest in the fate of the Trojans, but Hera and Athena still wanted to see the Trojans defeated. Odysseus had an idea. However, he firstly needed to spy on the Trojans and find out about the city. He disguised himself as a runaway slave, found Helen and told her of the plan. The next day the Greeks began to build the horse out of timber from a nearby pine forest. Once it was completed they put their thirty best soldiers inside. Sinon disguised himself as a beggar and hid in the shadows of the horse. The Greeks then retreated to their ships to wait for his signal.

When the Trojans woke to see that the Greek army had vanished, they rejoiced. Sinon told the Greeks that the gods had told them to leave the horse for the Trojans and, that once inside the city walls, it would defend the city forever. The Trojans believed him and took the horse inside the city.

The people held a massive party believing that they had won the war. Once they had drunk themselves to sleep, Sinon lit a beacon on the city walls and the soldiers inside the horse sneaked out, killed the lookouts and opened the city gates. The Greek army stormed into the city. The drunken Trojans were no match for the Greeks and the city was destroyed.

The Trojan Horse

The Fall of Troy

The narrators enter and read from scrolls.

- Narrator 1.** Long, long ago this story began,
In Ancient Greece, when a party was planned
By the gods, who were known to rule over men's lives,
But this party would bring great trouble and strife.
- Narrator 2.** The gods in their hurry forgot to invite
A goddess, whose name and whose mood was all Spite,
She threw in an apple, on which was engraved,
"To the most beautiful", making three women enraged.
- Narrator 3.** Aphrodite and Athena were daughters of Zeus,
His wife and his queen, Hera, would not call a truce.
They argued and fought for the most beautiful face,
'Till Zeus said "Enough!" he would settle this case.
- Narrator 1.** He sent them to Paris, a shepherd so lowly,
To sort out their squabble, and then very slowly
Paris chose Aphrodite, an agreement was made,
To make Sparta's Queen Helen fall in love as the trade.
- Narrator 2.** Athena and Hera were angry and mad,
And promised to take revenge on the lad.
But Aphrodite promised to defend this young man
With "I'll get you to Sparta as quick as I can".
- Narrator 3.** The King of Troy, Priam, arranged an event,
A sports contest and Paris was glad that he went.
He won every challenge and then it was found,
He was the son of King Priam, and one day he'd be crowned!
- Narrator 1.** No shepherd was he as to Sparta he went,
When Helen laid eyes on him, the spell was then sent
To make her love Paris, and as he loved her too,
Together they went, back to Troy, out of view.
- Narrator 2.** The King of the Spartans was really distraught,
Sent his army to Troy and for ten years they fought.
He wanted to get his queen, Helen back,
And Athena and Hera helped with the attack.
- Narrator 3.** Odysseus and Achilles were given by them
To help King Menelaus the Trojans to stem.
With Athena and Hera defending the Greeks,
Aphrodite defended the Trojans for weeks.

Narrator 1. But Achilles and Paris died in the war.
Aphrodite lost interest in the Trojans for sure.
But Athena and Hera asked Zeus for permission
To finish the war and get the Trojans submission.

Narrator 2. Zeus agreed to this plan and then had an idea,
He told Odysseus about it and made it quite clear
That the war, with this plan, would end once and for all.

Narrator 3. We've said quite enough, let the song tell it all!

Odysseus and three Greek soldiers enter the performance area. Odysseus carries a scroll.

SONG 1: Odysseus' Horse – Odysseus & Greek Soldiers.

During the song Odysseus unveils his scroll and gets very excited. He starts showing the soldiers the plans on his scroll. The soldiers start off by laughing and chuckling at Odysseus' ideas but, by the end of the song, they become very supportive.

Odysseus. I have an idea that you may want to hear.
Are you with me or are you without?
I'll report to a man an equestrian plan
That will add to our mission some clout.

I intend to create our symbol of hate,
Though disguised as an action of love.
We will ambush of course,
Hid inside of this horse,
And the gods will assist from above.

Inside a horse we will attack the Trojan army
You think, I'm barmy.
No need to show such alarm,
We must remain cool and calm.
We know they won't be half expecting,
Such a gift upon reflecting.
Think they've won, they'll need correcting,
Do you see what I'm conjecting?

Greeks. Now he's gone and lost it big time!
Now he's gone around the twist!
If we had the time or money
We'd find him a psychiatrist!
This one has become a loony!
Cuckoo has just flown its nest.
This one isn't even funny.

Odysseus. Oi!

Greeks. Odysseus knows best!

Now he's gone and lost it big time!
Now he's gone around the twist!
If we had the time or money
We'd find him a psychiatrist!
This one has become a loony!
Cuckoo has just flown its nest.
This one isn't even funny.

Odysseus. Oi!

Greeks. Odysseus knows best!

At the end of the song, they Odysseus and the Greek soldiers exit to fetch the horse. Together with Sinon they create the horse by bringing boxes and a table onto the performance area. The soldiers exit while Sinon hides behind the horse. Three Trojan soldiers enter from the other side of the performance area and see the horse, but do not approach it.

Narrator 1. The Greeks worked for days to build the horse. Eventually it was finished. It was big enough to hold thirty men.

Narrator 2. They put the thirty best soldiers inside, and a Greek soldier called Sinon disguised himself as a beggar to infiltrate the city.

Trojan Soldier 1. What is it?

Trojan Soldier 2. It's a horse stupid! *(He looks completely disinterested and doesn't listen to what the other soldiers are saying).*

Trojan Soldier 3. I've never seen a horse like that before!

Trojan Soldier 1. Do you think it's dangerous?

Trojan Soldier 3. Be quiet, here comes King Priam.

King Priam enters.

King Priam. What's that?

Trojan Soldier 2. It's a horse stu...*(he stops before he finishes the word when he realises that he is talking to the king).*

King Priam. What did he say?

Trojan Soldier 3. He said horse stew – we could make a nice stew out of it.

Trojan Soldier 1. I don't think it's a real horse.

King Priam. Of course it's not a real horse. (*Quietly to soldier 1*) Go and check it's not a real horse will you?

Trojan Soldier 1. (*Quivering*) Don't you think he would do a better job? (*pointing at soldier 3*).

King Priam glares at soldier 1. He gets the message and approaches the horse.

Trojan Soldier 1. On my way for the glory of Troy.

He creeps slowly up to the horse and touches it.

Trojan Soldier 1. It's wooden. It's got something written on it.

King Priam. What does it say?

Trojan Soldier 1. 'This way up'.

King Priam. Underneath that.

Trojan Soldier 1. 'For their return home, the Greeks offer this to the Goddess Athena'.

Trojan Soldier 2. Ah, that's nice of them.

Sinon jumps out from behind the horse.

Sinon. I saw it all. The gods told the Greeks that they must sail home and leave this gift outside Troy.

King Priam. Brilliant.

Sinon. The gods said that once the horse enters Troy, no one can conquer it.

King Priam. Let's get it inside then.

The Trojan soldiers, King Priam and Sinon exit. Sinon continues talking about the gods and how the horse will save Troy as he exits. The Greek soldiers and Odysseus then enter carrying two benches. They place one either side of the horse and sit on them. Odysseus sits at the front.

Greek Soldier 1. It's a bit cramped in here. I've never been inside a horse before.

Greek Soldier 2. We could go out and get some air.

Odysseus. *(Shouting)* No! *(He then holds his mouth signalling that he has shouted too loudly).* There is a party going on out there. *(Much quieter).*

Greek Soldier 3. They think they have won the war.

Greek Soldier 1. They have fallen for it!

Odysseus. Exactly. Do you know what they will do to us if they find us now?

All the soldiers run their fingers across their necks to signify dying.

Odysseus. And do you want that?

All the soldiers shake their heads enthusiastically.

Odysseus. We will attack when it's all quiet out there.

SONG 2: Stuck in a Horse – Odysseus & Greek Soldiers.

During the song they sit and sing. At times they stand up and get a bit raucous and Odysseus has to make them all sit down and be quieter.

Greek Soldiers.

Stuck in a horse, plan of such inspiration,
Losing my motivation and my sanity.
Stuck in a mule, who was it built this donkey?
Someone whose brain went wonky
When he crossed the sea!

Odysseus.

Keep the noise down!
Keep the noise down!
We're in town now don't you see.
Bait is taken,
They're forsaken,
And they think they're free.

Greek Soldiers.

But we're still stuck in a horse,
Starting to lose the feeling,
Starting to lose the feeling in my left-hand knee.
Stuck all the day,
Stuck in a free form statue,
If you are thin or fat, there is no room to breathe.

Odysseus.

Keep the noise down!
Keep the noise down!
We're in town now don't you see.
Bait is taken,
They're forsaken,
And they think they're free.

Greek Soldiers.

Stuck in a horse, plan of such inspiration,
Losing my motivation and my sanity.
Stuck in a mule, who was it built this donkey?
Someone whose brain went wonky
When he crossed the sea!

Someone whose brain went wonky,
When he crossed the sea!

Greek Soldier 1. It's gone quiet out there.

Odysseus. (*Smiling*) Right. Now's our chance.

All the soldiers stand up.

Odysseus. Let's go!

The soldiers cheer.

Odysseus. Quietly!

Soldiers. Sorry.

They quietly leave the performance area, taking the benches off with them. The Trojan soldiers, Sinon, Helen and King Priam enter the performance area doing the conga, kicking their legs out and acting very drunk. They then begin to get tired and slump down on the floor to sleep. Sinon moves over to the very edge of the performance area and signals to the Greek soldiers (off the performance area) telling them to attack. Helen reluctantly joins in with the festivities and also falls asleep on the floor.

King Priam. Wow, what a party that was.

Trojan Soldier 1. I'm never gonna drink again. *(He then passes out).*

SONG 3: The Fall of Troy – The Narrators.

During the song the Greek soldiers and Odysseus enter the performance area and attack the sleeping Trojans. The Trojans put up little fight and are killed.

Narrators.

Now the final battle!
This is the one,
We have been told,
We must be brave,
We must be bold!
We must be strong,
We must be quick,
For the final battle!

This is the fall of Troy,
Spare not a man or boy!
This is the time to fight,
All at the dead of night!
There is no place to run,
There is no place to hide.
When all is said and done,
We're on the other side.
No place to hide!

(Battle commences)

Odysseus says: They are no match for us! They are all drunk!

All.

Witness the fall of Troy,
Spare not a man or boy!
If you are Trojan stock,
Your head is on the block!

If you are a mighty king,
Better listen to one thing,
Money cannot save you now,
Ev'ry Trojan disallowed.

If you sing the Trojan song,
You had better run along.
Everything you do is wrong,
You had better change that song!

If you are a Trojan wife,
Fear for your very life,
Never will you see the end,
Of another night again.

All shall perish! Woman, man or boy!
The beginning of the end of Troy!

Narrators.

All is lost, all is won.
The new day has begun.
No more games. No more joy.
Every man, every boy.
Stone and fire,
Our desire.
No more song, no more choir.
Witness the fall of Troy.
Witness the fall of Troy.
Witness the fall of Troy.

At the end of the song the Trojans remain dead on the floor.

Narrator 1. So the Trojans had been tricked,
 By the horse that they had taken in.
 The men were killed and women enslaved.
 Troy was no longer, where to begin?

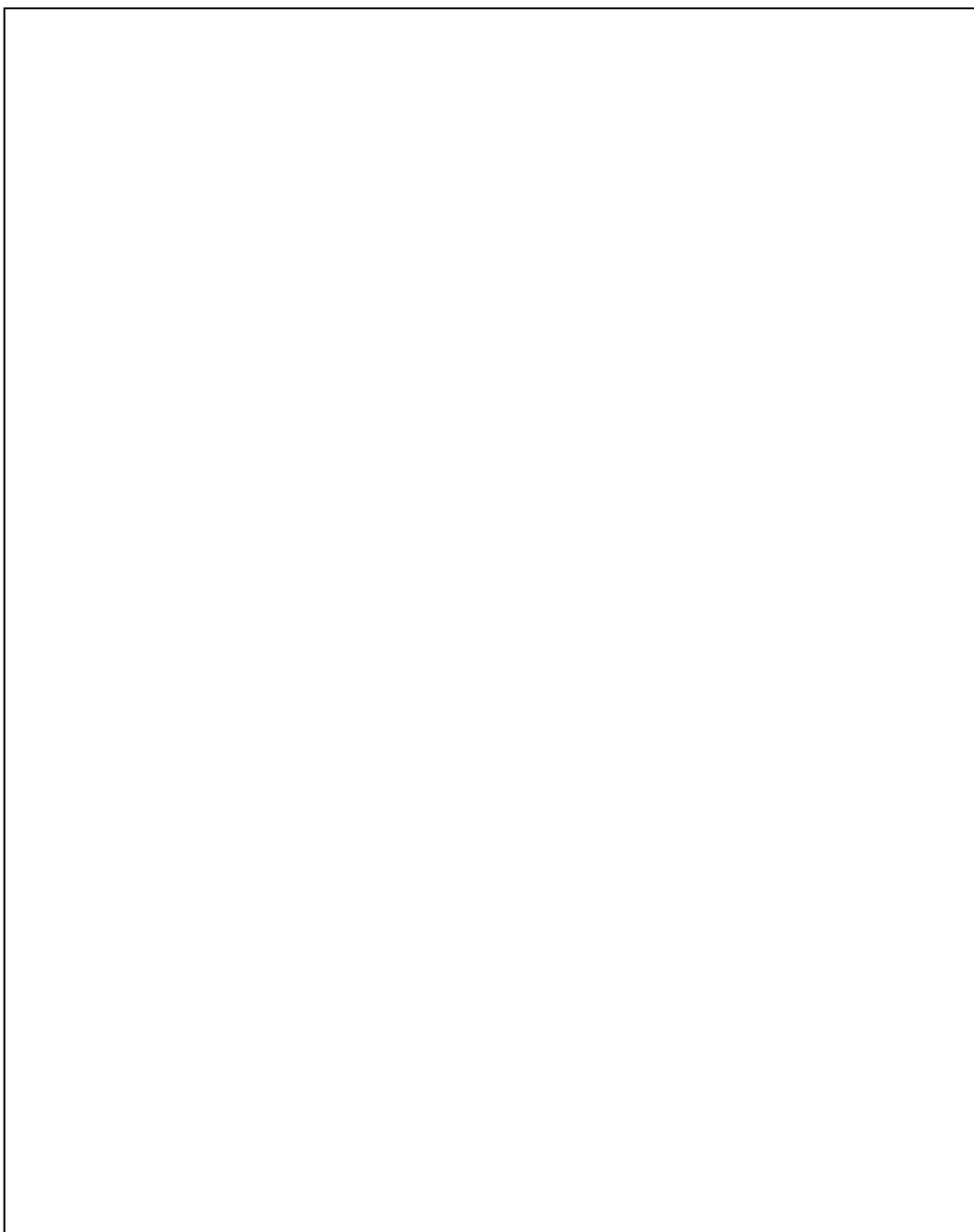
King Menelaus enters and is re-united with Helen. They hug.

Narrator 2. King Menelaus and Helen were reunited
 But they were the only winners in the war
 Aphrodite had lost her Paris
 Greece had lost its hero Achilles.
 Troy had been destroyed.
 And all for a quarrel of the gods
 Over Spite's apple.

The cast hold hands and bow.

THE END

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

ASSEMBLY ART PACK

Note: This is an abbreviated art pack taken from the full length show



Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. *(There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick).*

MATERIALS

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only real indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around, the savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape *(both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream)*. Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and after some initial practice you will realise just how easy this is.

PAINTING.

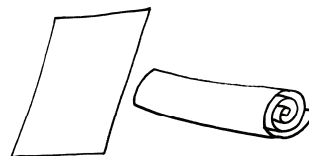
When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first. The primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

FINALLY.

All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

Scroll.

Very simple to make. Wet a teabag and rub it over a piece of A3 paper, leave to dry then repeat this process on the other side. When dry, write your text on one side and then roll up into a scroll. You can use a piece of red ribbon to secure it until needed.

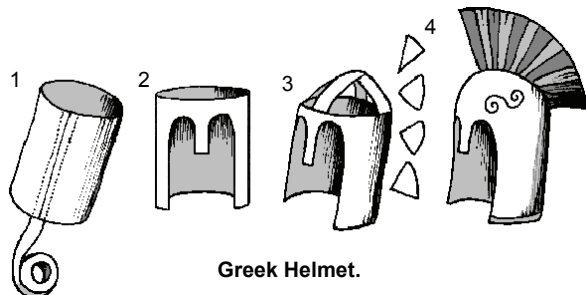


Greek Helmet.

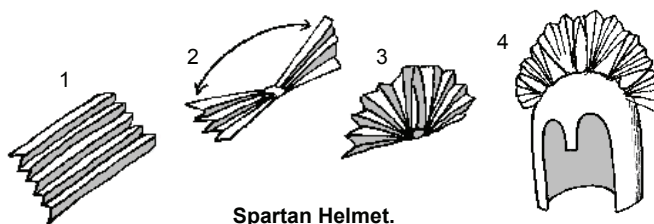
1. Wrap a piece of card around head and measure. Do not overlap as this causes cutting problems. Join edge to edge with tape. If card is laminated or covered in writing, reverse the card.
2. Cut out a large M shape. It is better if large join is now at the back.
3. Use two strips of card to create a dome by crossing them over the hole at the top. Then cut out four triangles that will roughly fit the remaining gaps and fill in.
4. A fan created from red paper or light card with the top centimetre or so bent over, will create an effective crest. Chose a colour now instead of using paint.

Spartan Helmet.

This helmet should be created in the same way as the Greek helmet, however three or four fans should be created and attached across the helmet in the opposite direction to the Greek version. Chose a different colour to that of the Greek helmet. The Spartans did not like decoration as much as their Greek counterparts.



Greek Helmet.



Spartan Helmet.

A collection of 10 line drawings of various geometric shapes and structures, arranged in a grid-like fashion. The drawings include:

- Top left: Three rectangular blocks of different sizes and orientations.
- Top center: A rectangular box with two downward-pointing arrows, positioned above a simple four-legged bench.
- Top right: A rectangular box with horizontal lines, suggesting a stack of layers or a textured surface.
- Middle left: A complex, curved, and layered geometric form, possibly a chair or a decorative element.
- Middle center: A simple rectangular block with a horizontal line across its front face.
- Middle right: A complex, curved, and layered geometric form, similar to the one on the left but with different proportions.
- Bottom left: A simple rectangular block with a triangular cutout on one side.
- Bottom center: A rectangular box with a horizontal line across its front face, similar to the one in the middle center.
- Bottom right: A complex, curved, and layered geometric form, similar to the ones in the middle row.
- Bottom center-right: A rectangular box with a horizontal line across its front face, similar to the one in the middle center.

To create a large impressive wooden horse, use a lightweight table that children can carry. This will be the base of the horse. To make this look like wood, fill in all the sides with thick brown cardboard. Remember to leave a hole where hands can go to carry the table.

With the base/body completed, move onto the head. This can be created out of several smaller boxes stuck together. Don't worry about exact dimensions as this will depend on available boxes, just try to create a simple defined head and neck. A smaller box attached to the head will give you room to paint on eyes at a later stage. A horse's mane should be created from two large pieces of card and several smaller, longer strips of card. These should be joined together. When the mane is attached to the head and neck, you should get something resembling a horse's head.

Your Trojan horse may not look identical to this one, but do aim for an impressive sized set piece. If made in easily assembled sections you should be able to produce a real show stopper.

A large rectangle of Calico, (*Usually cheap and painted or dyed easily*) or a large piece of scrap material can be used to create a Greek or Trojan tunic. The colour should match the paper used to create the soldier's helmet crest. Cut a hole in the middle for the child's head. This hole will be roughly the size of one and a half of the child's hands in width. Pull the material over the head and fix in the middle with an old belt. Trousers can be worn underneath, however a sports kit could also be used.

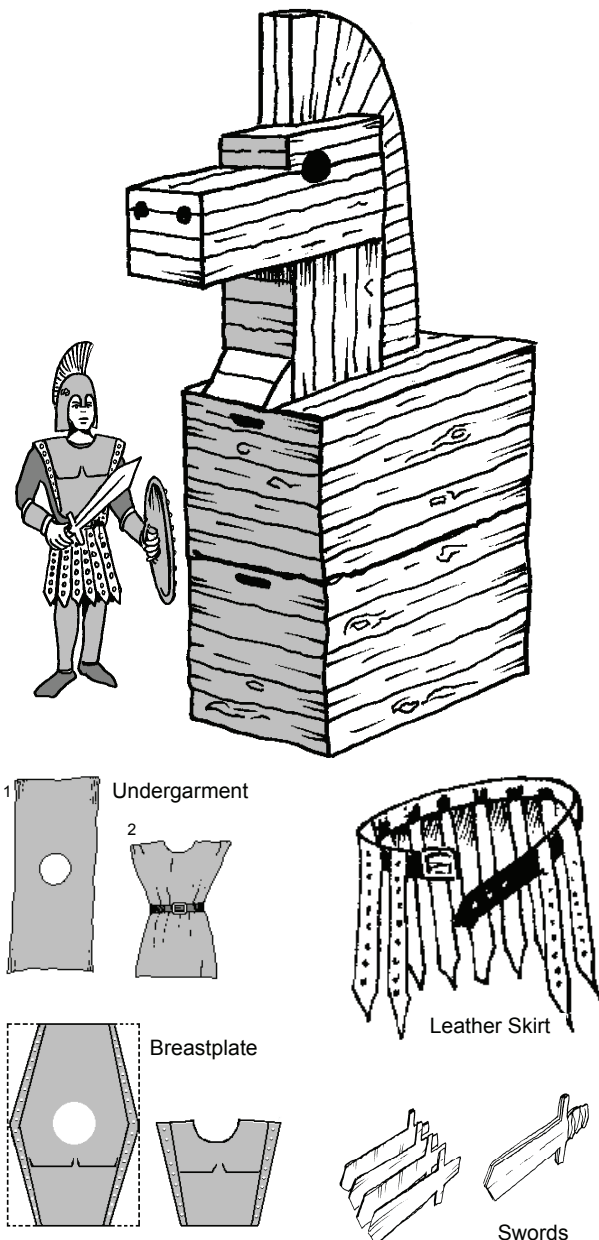
Strips of cardboard can be cut to create a simple, leather, armoured skirt. The strips are cut and then joined to an old belt. Paper fasteners can be used to create studs.

1. Cut out the main shape and hole in the middle. If using cardboard, check that the corrugation is going from side to side, as this will help the breastplate sit properly. The hole should be approximately one and a half of the wearer's hands width.
2. Fold the cardboard to create a breastplate.
3. Paint grey or silver.

Swords sound easy to make but good prop swords should not bend. Here are a few tips to make cardboard swords stronger. Cut out four sword shapes, two with the inner corrugation running from top to bottom, two with the inner corrugation running from side to side. Stick these all together, as in the illustration. You can finish by wrapping tape (*badly*) around the hilt. Badly wrapping the tape will create a grip area.

Make the children aware that even cardboard swords can hurt.

Having built the armour, helmet and shield as outlined on the previous page, you should now have a complete and fairly convincing Greek or Trojan Soldier costume as per the picture.



1. Odysseus' Horse

(Odysseus & Greek Soldiers)

From the Musical "The Trojan Horse"

Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Voice

Piano

I

Voice

Pno

B^bm

F

E^b

3

have an i - dea. That you might want to hear. Are you with me or are you with

Voice



Pno

F

B^bm

6


out? I'll re - port to a man an e - quest ri - an plan. This will


9   Odysseus' Horse

Voice

add to our miss-ion some clout! I in-tend to cre-ate ou-r

Pno

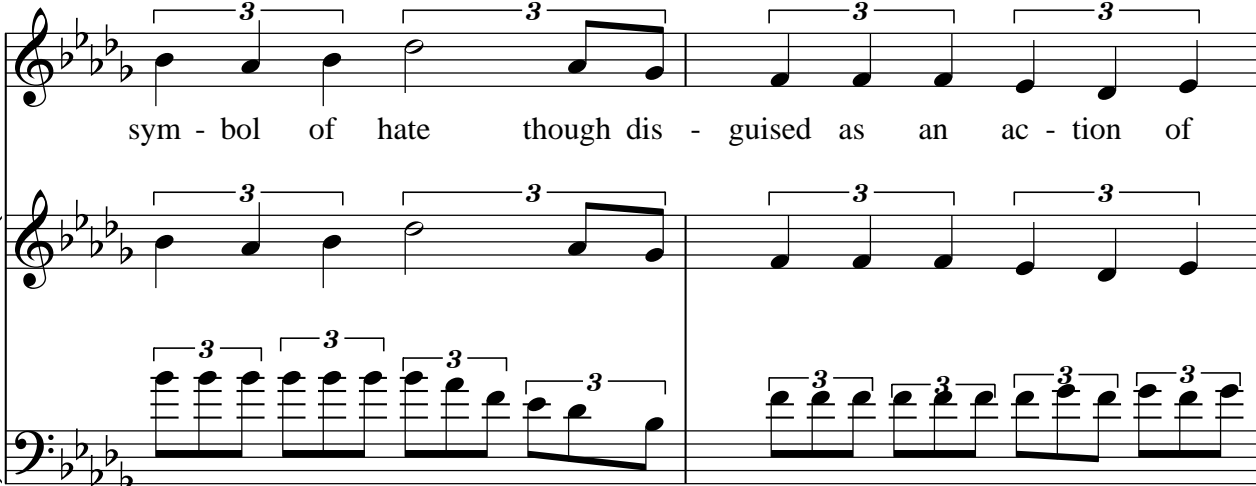


12 

Voice

sym-bol of hate though dis-guised as an ac-tion of

Pno



14  

Voice

love. We will am-bush of course hid in-

Pno



Odysseus' Horse 3

♩ = 120

16

B^bm B^bm/C B^bm A^b B^bm

Voice

side of a horse. And the godswill ass-ist from a- bove.

Pno

ff

19

B^b

Voice

In - side - a horse we will att - ack the Tro - jan

Pno

mf

21

C

Voice

ar - my. You think. I'm bar - my. No need to show such a - larm we

Pno

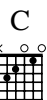
23

C/F B^b

Voice

must re - main cool_ and calm we know they won't be half ex - pect - ing

Pno



Odysseus' Horse

25

Voice

such a gift up - on ref - lect - ing, Think they've won. They'll need corr - ect - ing.

Pno

27

Voice

Do you get what I'm con - ject - ing? Now he's gone and lost it big time!

Pno

C/F

Greeks

B \flat

29

Voice

Now he's gone ar - ound the twist! If we had the time or mon - ey, we'd

Pno

C

31

Voice

find him a psy - chi - a - trist! This one has be - come a loon - y!

Pno

C/F

B \flat

33

Chords: E^b, A, B^b

Voice: Cu - ckoo has just flown its nest. This one is - n't e - ven funn - y. Oi!

Piano accompaniment (Pno) with guitar chord diagrams above.

35

Chords: E^b, F, B^b, E^b, F, B^b

Voice: 1. Greeks Od - ys - se - us knows best! 2. Greeks Od - ys - se - us knows best!

Piano accompaniment (Pno) with guitar chord diagrams above.

2. Stuck In A Horse

(Odysseus & Greek Soldiers)

From the Musical "The Trojan Horse"

Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Score for "Stuck In A Horse" (Odysseus & Greek Soldiers) from the Musical "The Trojan Horse". Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt.

The score is written for Voice and Piano (Pno). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 150$.

Measure 1: Voice part has a whole rest. Piano part features a descending eighth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

Measure 4: Voice part begins with the lyrics "Stuck in a horse." The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. Chord diagrams for D^b are shown below the piano part.

Measure 7: Voice part continues with the lyrics "Plan of such in - spir - a - tion. Los - ing my mot - i -". The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with sixteenth-note runs. Chord diagrams for G^b , D^b , and E^b are shown.

Measure 10: Voice part concludes the phrase with "va - tion and my san - - i - ty." The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. Chord diagrams for A^b , E^b , and A^b are shown.

13

Chords: D^b, G^b

Voice: Stuck in a mule. Who was it built this

Pno

16

Chords: D^b, G^b, A^b, D^b

Voice: don - key. Some - one whose brain went won - ky when he

Pno

19

Chords: G^b, A^b, D^b, B^bm

Voice: crossed - the sea. Keep the noise down.

Pno

22

Chords: Fm, B^bm, Fm, B

Voice: Keep the noise down. We're in town now don't you see...

Pno

25 B^bm Fm G^b Stuck In A Horse ³

Voice

Bait is tak - en. They're fore - sāk - en And they think they're

Pno

28 A^b D^b

Voice

free. But we're still stuck in a horse

Pno

31 G^b D^b E^b

Voice

start - ing to loose the feel - ing start - ing to lose the

Pno

34   

Voice

feel - ing in my left hand knee.

Pno

37  

Voice

Stuck all the day. Stuck in a free form

Pno

40    

Voice

stat - ue. If you are thin or fat there is no

Pno

43   

Voice

room to breath. Keep the noise down

Pno

46

Fm B^bm Fm B

Voice

Keep the noise down. We're in town now don't you see...

Pno

49

B^bm Fm G^b

Voice

Bait is tak - en. They're fore - sak - en and they think they're

Pno

52

A^b D^b

Voice

free. Stuck in a horse!

Pno

55

G^b D^b E^b

Voice

Plan of such in - spir - a - tion. Los - ing my mot - i -

Pno

58

A^b **E^b** **A^b**

Voice

va - tion and my sa - - ni - ty.

Pno

61

D^b **A^b** **G^b**

Voice

Stuck in a mule - - Who was it built this

Pno

64

D^b **G^b** **A^b** **D^b**

Voice

don - key. Some - one whose brain went won - key when he

Pno

67

G^b A^b D^b G^b A^b

Voice

crossed the sea. Some - one whose brain went

Pno

rall.

70

D^b G^b A^b D^b

Voice

won - key when he crossed the sea.

Pno

3.The Fall of Troy

(The Narrators)

From the Musical "The Trojan Horse"

Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Dramatic

♩ = 104

Score for Voice and Piano (Pno).

System 1:

Voice: [Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest for the first measure and a whole note for the second measure.]

Piano: [Musical staff with treble and bass clefs, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The piano part consists of a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.]

System 2:

3

Voice: [Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest for the first measure and a half note for the second measure. The lyrics "Now the_ fin - al batt - le." are written below the staff.]

Piano: [Musical staff with treble and bass clefs, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment pattern.]

System 3:

5

Voice: [Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a half note for the first measure and a half note for the second measure. The lyrics "This is the one, _ We have been told." are written below the staff.]

Piano: [Musical staff with treble and bass clefs, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment pattern.]

System 4:

6

Voice: [Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a half note for the first measure and a half note for the second measure. The lyrics "We must be brave. We must be bold." are written below the staff.]

Piano: [Musical staff with treble and bass clefs, key signature of three sharps, and 4/4 time signature. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment pattern.]

7

Voice

We must be strong. We must be quick.

Pno

8

Voice

For the fin - al batt - le!

Pno

9

Voice

1. This is the fall place of Troy! -
2. There is no place to run - - -

Pno

10

Voice

Spare not a man or boy! This is the time to fight.
There is no place to hide - When all is said and done.

Pno

12

Voice

All at the dead of night!

Pno

13

Voice

We're on the other side. No place to hide!

Pno

ff

15 Odysseus Spoken: The Fall of Troy

Voice

Pno

They are no match for us! They're all drunk!



17

Voice

Pno



19

Voice

Pno




22

Voice

Pno

Wit - ness the fall of Troy. Spare not a man or boy!

G# C#m



24

Voice

Pno

G#

C#m

If you are Tro - jan stock. Your head is on the block!

26

Voice

Pno

B

A

G#

If you are a might - y king, Bett - er lis - ten to one thing.

28

Voice

Pno

F#

E

Mon - ey cann - ot save you now.

29

Voice

Ev-ery Troj an dis-a llowed! If you sing theTro jan song,

Pno

31

Voice

You had bett - er run a - long. Ev'-ry thing you do is wrong.

Pno

33

Voice

You had bett - er change that song!_

Pno

34

Voice

If you are a Troj-an wife. Fe - ar for your ver - y life..

Pno

Chord diagrams shown above the voice staff:

- Measure 29: D# (x x x x x x), G#m (x x x x x x), C#m (x x x x x x), B (x x x x x x)
- Measure 31: A (x x x x x x), G# (x x x x x x), F#m (x x x x x x), E (x x x x x x)
- Measure 33: D# (x x x x x x), E (x x x x x x)
- Measure 34: C#m (x x x x x x), B (x x x x x x), A (x x x x x x), G# (x x x x x x)

36

F#m E D# E

Voice

Ne - ver will you see the end of an - o - ther night a - gain!

Pno

38

C#m G# C#m

Voice

All shall per - ish wom - an man or boy!

Pno

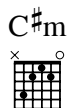
40

C#m

Voice

The be - - ginn - ing

Pno



The Fall of Troy

41

Voice

of the end of Troy!

Pno

 $D^{\flat}\text{sus}^2$  $G^{\flat}\text{maj}^7$ 

42

Voice

Aphrodite

All is lost. All is won.

p

Pno

 $D^{\flat}\text{sus}^2$ D^{\flat} $D^{\flat}\text{sus}^2$ 

47

Voice

The new day has begun. No more

Pno

G^bmaj⁷

9

The Fall of Troy

52

Voice

games, No more joy. Ev - ery man.

Pno

57

Voice

Ev - ery boy. Stone and fire. Our de -

Pno

62

Voice

sire. No more song. No more

Pno

66 *D^bsus²* *B* *G^b* *D^b* *D^bsus²* The Fall of Troy

Voice choir. Wit - ness the fall of Troy! — Wit - ness the

f

Pno *mf*

69 *B* *G^b* *D^b* *D^bsus²*

Voice fall of Troy! — Wit - ness the

Pno *mf*

71 *B* *G^b* *D^b* poco rall.

Voice fall of Troy! —

Pno *mf*

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The Trojan Horse

The Fall of Troy

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